

All Germany Is Menaced By Soviet Anarchy; Loan Bill Breaks Through Senate Filibuster

Protestant Bishops Ask Pope to Unite All Churches

Three Prelates Named by Protestant Episcopal Church to Visit the Holy See and Urge League

To See Greek and Russian Dignitaries

Visit to the Vatican Will Be First Supplication Since Reign of Henry VIII; Has Support Here

As a climax to nine years of unrelenting effort to bring the Christian churches of the world together, Bishop Reginald Heber Weller yesterday announced the designation of a committee of three prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church to wait upon Pope Benedict and solicit his cooperation. This will be the first time since the reign of Henry VIII that Anglican bishops will have supplicated the Holy See.

The announcement was made at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, on Forty-sixth Street.

Bishop Weller told of a plan to form a league of churches, whose organization will be patterned after the tentative covenant of the league of nations. The league is intended to embrace all the Catholics—Roman, Anglican, Russian and Greek—and all Protestantism.

It is understood that Bishop Weller's proposal for a league of churches involves no surrender of autonomy on the part of any bodies represented. It is expected to result in many administrative readjustments and to effect economies in missionary effort.

Protestant Episcopalians even in the so-called Catholic party see nothing in the proposed visit to the Pope of an ultimate recognition of his authority as the Vicar of Christ on Earth and per se as the titular head of all Christian churches.

The personnel of the commission will be as follows:
Bishop Weller, of the Diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis., acknowledged leader of the high church party in the United States.

The Right Rev. Charles Anderson, Bishop of Chicago, chairman of the commission.

The Right Rev. Boyd Vincent, Bishop of Southern Ohio.

At the Church of St. Mary the Virgin no mention of the name of Bishop Vincent was made, but the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, stated later that the selection had been made.

Speak for Anglican Church
The three bishops will represent the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. In addition, it was learned last night, they will present the views of ranking prelates of the Church of England with their express approval. Also they will speak informally for several Protestant denominations.

The commission will sail on Thursday on the Aquitania.

The movement for a league of churches antedates by several years the proposal for a league of nations. The visit to the Pope was projected long before the outbreak of the war, but the plans had to be abandoned.

Now it is supposed to have the commission visit the ranking clergy of the Greek and Russian churches and to enlist their cooperation. It is expected that Bishop Charles H. Brent, of Western New York, now acting as senior headquarters chaplain of the American Expeditionary Forces, will accompany the delegation to the Pope and to the Patriarch of the Greek Church as well as to the head of the Holy Russian Church. He will make clear the capacity of churches for working side by side in spite of widely differing politics. His statements will be predicated on his experiences in the field.

Greek and Russian Churches Eager
For years it has been known that there was a well organized movement in this country and in England to bring the Catholic churches other than Roman Catholic into a closer fellowship. At every important celebration in the Russian and Greek churches in this country during the

Welcome Home!

THE army is turning back into civilian life men who would prefer to stay in the service until the present unemployment crisis is over and is retaining men for whom positions are open and waiting, according to Lee D. Greenfield, a tailor, of 1372 Broadway.

In a letter to the commanding officer at Camp Upton Mr. Greenfield complains that three former appeals to gain for Private Morris M. Bernstein a discharge have met with no response.

Private Bernstein is attached to the camp utilities department. Mr. Greenfield's firm has been paying his dependents—a mother, father and four children—one-half his salary. Mr. Greenfield says Private Bernstein has unusual ability and is essential to the welfare of the firm. Yet applications for his discharge have been refused.

"Only this day," Mr. Greenfield says, "three discharged soldiers came to my office peddling books, magazines and newspapers. All are apparently burdens to the public. I learn that they would have preferred to remain in the service for a few months."

Two Men Fight Gun Duel; Woman Waits for Victor

Screams of a woman and pistol shots woke the echoes at Eighth Avenue and Fifth Street early this morning. Two men stood about ten yards apart, blazing away at each other, while a few rods east on Fifth Street was a woman shrieking to one of them to "Come on! Come away!" One of the duellists dropped. The other, pocketing his revolver, walked up the street, joined the woman and proceeded toward Broadway. The man who lay in the street raised himself on his elbow and, as the policeman came, he had a bullet wound in the left arm. The other man had been shot through the thigh. He gave his name as George A. Lewis, of 781 Seventh Avenue.

Two Men Shot Dead, One by a Policeman

The sound of six revolver shots brought Patrolman Lane, of the Elizabeth Street station, on the run to the corner of Mott and Grand streets early this morning. In front of 150 Mott Street two men were grappling. One started to run as the policeman came up and the other dropped to the pavement.

A bullet sang past Lane's ear and he fired at the fugitive, who lay shot at him. The man tumbled over, shot through the head. He died instantly. The other who lay on the sidewalk was also dead, with six bullet wounds in his body.

The man who was shot six times had a revolver in his pocket, fully loaded. He is said to be Giuseppe Litani, of 50 Hamilton Street. The one brought down by Lane carried an automatic, from which seven shots had been fired. He was identified as Stephano Vrandano, of 162 Mott Street.

Dry Leaders Falter in Urging War-Time Action

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Prohibition leaders to-night still were undecided whether to urge action before adjournment of Congress on pending legislation for enforcement of war-time prohibition, which becomes effective July 1. They said no decision would be made until they could confer to-morrow with Congressional leaders on the general legislative situation.

Some prohibition advocates insist that no additional legislation is necessary to make war-time prohibition effective, but many members of Congress say such legislation is necessary because the original act does not delegate authority to any government agency to enforce it.

In discussing the matter to-day, some prohibition leaders said that since President Wilson undoubtedly would call an extra session of Congress before July 1 it might be that no effort would be made to have the present Congress act.

Senate Suffrage Action Blocked by Wadsworth

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A final effort to get the woman's suffrage amendment through this Congress will be made by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, it is said in Administration circles to-night.

In his attempt to get the report of the committee before the Senate Saturday night Senator Jones was blocked by Senator Wadsworth, who objected to giving unanimous consent to its consideration. It was impossible to present the committee report to-day because the Senate simply recessed this morning until noon to-morrow. The same situation will hold to-morrow. Probably there will be no adjournment to-morrow.

It is said to-night Senator Jones will wait for an opportunity to ask again for unanimous consent to present the report. The simple "I object" of an anti-suffragist would again prove consideration. It is conceded the anti will keep some one on watch.

Canada Seized With Fear of American Peril

Steps Are Taken to Keep the Union Jack Above the Stars and Stripes

Restrain U. S. Anthem

Attention Called to Some Instances of This Country's Economic Penetration

(By a Canadian Correspondent)

TORONTO, March 1. Not only has there been an "economic penetration" of Canada by United States business interests on a large scale, but—perhaps as a natural corollary to the Dominion's industrial dependence—Influences from the Republic also unconsciously have encroached upon the patriotism of the Canadian people. It is such unwitting encroachment which has been evoking protests against the promiscuous display of the Stars and Stripes when not accompanied by the Union Jack or the Canadian ensign; against the priority accorded so frequently, especially in the motion picture theatres, to the United States national anthem, to the neglect of "God Save the King"; against the excessive proportion of United States motion picture films shown in Canada, extolling the war efforts of the country to the south, without corresponding recognition of the sacrifices and achievements of Great Britain, Canada or the other Allied countries; against the reported attitude of President Wilson toward the Dominion and the British Empire at the peace conference; against occasional ill-considered statements in certain newspapers in the United States relative to Canada, and against the supposed disposition to boastfulness which the average Canadian considers to be a national characteristic of the people of the Republic.

In fairness to United States business houses in Canada it should be said that, with perhaps a few unimportant exceptions, they have not offended, in-

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Gregory To Be Adviser To President at Parley

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Thomas W. Gregory, retiring Attorney General of the United States, will accompany President Wilson to Paris as general adviser and assistant at the peace conference.

Mr. Gregory's functions have not been clearly defined, but he is expected to advise the President and the American peace commissioners on constitutional questions relating to the league of nations and on many matters of law and general policy. There was no intimation here that he would succeed any of the American commissioners.

Gregory Urges Spy Sentences Be Commuted

Inform Wilson Review of Many Cases Shows Verdicts Are Not Warranted

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Attorney General Gregory has recommended to President Wilson commutation of the sentences of persons convicted under the espionage act, a review of whose cases by officials of the Department of Justice has revealed that the evidence of wilful intent to violate the law was too circumstantial to warrant the carrying out of the full sentences fixed by the trial juries.

Officials of the Department of Justice, in making public to-night Mr. Gregory's letter to the President, said commutation had been recommended for several hundred persons now held in prison, but they were unable to even estimate the number. Names of the persons involved were not given out.

Mr. Gregory said in his letter to the President that the reviewing commission in the department was examining the records in the cases of all the other convictions under the espionage law and that recommendations as to these would be submitted later. The Presi-

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Fall of Ebert Government in Berlin Feared

Leaders in Consultation With Soviets and Situation Is Reported Grave

Bolsheviki Gaining Power

Haase Socialists Prepare to Join the Spartacides to Overthrow the Cabinet

LONDON, March 2. (By The Associated Press).—The possible fall of the German government is suggested in numerous special dispatches received to-day from Berlin. The members of the government have arrived at Berlin to consult with the Workers' Council and a manifesto has been issued. All the correspondents represent the situation as grave.

BERLIN, March 1. (By The Associated Press).—The Bolsheviks have succeeded in their propaganda for soviet rule is amply evidenced by the government's indecision with respect to the plan to incorporate the ideas of the Soldiers' and Workers' organization in the constitution.

There is further evidence that Hugo Haase's party, the Independent Socialists, are preparing to make common cause with the Spartacide in a concentrated effort to overthrow the Scheidemann Cabinet by launching a general strike with the purpose of forcing the issue of soviet rule.

That the Weimar government is flirting with the latter idea seems to be indicated by the suggestion now being considered that the Assembly be given an auxiliary chamber, comprising members of soviet boards.

The German Bolsheviks are now employing new tactics along political lines. In Friday's elections to the Executive Committee of the Greater Berlin Soviets they captured two seats, their first representation in that body, in which they and the Independents have now an equal vote.

The next forty-eight hours are like-

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Bulletin

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2—Wilson will leave Capital with League issue in the balance. By Carter Field.
2—Allies reported willing to amend League draft to meet U. S. ideas.
2—President's word is given to support a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine.
2—Italy now is willing to compromise and may even give up Fiume, says Premier Orlando.
3—Bolsheviki say if they sign peace treaty it will be a scrap of paper.

Latin-American League Against U. S. Revealed

Senators Told Argentine and Mexican Agitators Are Leaders in Movement Rejected by Guatemala; German Propaganda Seen; Strikes Fail After Mexican Minister Dies and Leaders Quit Nation

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, March 2. A "Latin-American League of Nations" has been proposed in negotiations which have been going on since Christmas and which have reached such a stage that certain influential Mexicans and representatives of the Argentine Republic have laid the proposals before the government of many, if not all, Latin-American states.

The objects of the league, as stated in arguments by its proponents, are in line with those of the world league President Wilson has been advocating, with the additional idea of protecting all of Latin America against the United States.

Convinced that behind the Latin-American league idea is clever German propaganda, which wishes to alienate the United States from the American countries to the south, so that Germany will find the commercial request of that part of the world easier when the trade war begins, American citizens who recently returned from Central and South America have laid their discoveries before the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Nicaragua Situation Exploited
The Argentine and Mexican republics, it was reported to Senators, had particularly high hopes of winning speedy acceptance of their plans in Central America because of the fear of the United States inspired in states still independent by American air-tight control of Nicaragua, the constant presence of American marines at Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, and America's dictation in the elections there.

This fear, returning Americans declare, was further encouraged by proponents of the Latin-American league plan by constant references to the refusal of the United States to abide by the decision of the Central American court when it held that the United States had no right to negotiate the Nicaragua treaty, on the ground that this infringed upon the rights of Costa Rica with reference to the Nicaraguan canal route, and of Salvador with reference to the naval base granted the United States by the treaty of Fonseca Bay.

Clever Propaganda Used
The fact that the United States took a firm stand against the continuance of the Central American court not long after this decision is being constantly alluded to, it is declared. Although the majority of the people in such states as Guatemala, for instance, the strongest and most independent of the Central American states, are said to be strongly pro-American, their fears and apprehensions are being played on by advocates of the league plan with a very clever propaganda, with a view to forcing the government to accept the Latin-American league plan.

Because Guatemala has a strongly centralized government, however, Senators were told, and because the President of that country, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, believes the welfare not only of his country, but of Latin America generally, is tied up with the United States, this propaganda, which followed on the heels of his flat refusal to have anything to do with the proposed Latin-American league, did not succeed. Incidentally, the Senators were told, the people of Guatemala are practically a unit behind President Cabrera.

The proponents of the league resorted to characteristic German propaganda methods, according to accounts which have reached Senators.

Early in February a general strike was planned all through Guatemala. It was intended to tie up all the railroads, the United Fruit Company plantations and shipping stations, and reconstruction following the earthquake work in the capital.

About this time the Mexican Minister, Bermudez de Castro, was suddenly stricken with influenza. He died almost immediately. Some of the Americans say that his death had a crippling effect on the plans of the proponents of the league. Some of the leaders of the strike, which actually was called, were hustled out of the country. It was whispered in Central America that they were bribed. At any rate, most of them went over into Honduras, which is said now to be a hotbed of anarchistic and Bolshevik agitators, many of them either now or formerly German agents.

President Cabrera, who is said by the Americans informing Senators of this situation to be a very strong type of man—one of them compared him to Clemenceau—is pictured by these accounts as being a bulwark against Bolshevism both to the south and to the north of his own country.

Strikes in Honduras
From what has been reported to Senators from other sources about conditions elsewhere in Mexico, they are prepared to believe almost anything about conditions along its southern frontier, which borders on Guatemala.

The returning Americans report that the same sort of strikes planned for Guatemala, after the government of that country refused to have anything to do with the Latin-American league, broke out almost at once in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras.

Senators questioned their informants searching with a view to developing the accuracy of their conviction that German propaganda is behind the movement for the Latin-American league. It was pointed out to the Senators that the German interests had united in Guatemala for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the seizure of German property through the same sort of alien property custodian plan as adopted by the United States and certain Latin-American countries. The decree putting this confiscation into effect had not been issued when the agitation began. On February 18, however, scarcely two weeks ago, President Cabrera issued this decree, so that the Germans failed even in this effort.

Bavarian Soviets Form Provisional Government
Future Constitution To Be Submitted for Approval by the People
MUNICH, March 2.—The Soldiers' and Workers' Congress has rejected by a vote of 234 to 70 a motion read as follows: "The Socialist Republic of Councils is proclaimed, and legislative and executive powers belong directly to the working people, represented by councils of workers, soldiers and peasants," and has adopted by a large majority the following resolution: "The assembly of soldiers' and workers' councils constitutes the provisional national council of the free of his country, but of Latin America generally, is tied up with the United States, this propaganda, which followed on the heels of his flat refusal to have anything to do with the proposed Latin-American league, did not succeed. Incidentally, the Senators were told, the people of Guatemala are practically a unit behind President Cabrera.

The future constitution of the Free State of Bavaria will be prepared by the Provisional Government and the executive committee, and the constitution will be submitted for decision to the people. The Soldiers' and Workers' Congress will elect a new ministry, and a section for public instruction will be formed, charged with the task of enlightening the people. The new ministry will be responsible to the Central Committee and the Provisional National Council.

Republicans Yield After Glass's Plea Is Stressed

Decline to Take Blame for Failure of the Next Victory Bond Drive by Delaying the Measure

Move for Early Extra Session Lost

Renaming of Williams as Currency Controller Is Also To Be Prevented; Session Lasts All Night

WASHINGTON, March 2. Congress will adjourn at noon Tuesday without passing the army and navy appropriation bills. There will be no extra session immediately.

The army and navy bills, carrying almost \$2,000,000,000 for the military and naval establishments for the next fiscal year, will be included in the wreckage of the final session of the 65th Congress, according to the belief of Republican leaders.

Blocked also in the final hour will be the nomination of John Skelton Williams for another term as Controller of the Currency. Although the President will be able to appoint him for the recess period of Congress, all prospect of his obtaining another five-year lease on the office appears to have vanished.

Loan Bill Passed
After an all-night session that ended at 6:18 o'clock this morning the Senate finally passed the new \$7,000,000,000 loan bill, retaining in the measure against the bitter protest of Republican Senators the provision giving to the Secretary of the Treasury the power to fix the rate of interest.

With the passage of this measure the last opportunity of the Republicans for forcing an immediate extra session after March 4 disappeared. Refusal of the party caucus to take the responsibility of defeating the measure prevented a filibuster sufficiently sustained to stifle a vote on the bill.

It was declared authoritatively in Republican quarters to-night, however, that, except for the general delivery bill, including in its provisions as a rider the \$750,000,000 revolving fund item for the United States railroad administration, no other of the large appropriation bills, including the army and navy measures, will be allowed to go through.

Republicans Threaten Hold-Up
Incensed over the action of the Democrats in holding back all the big measures, including the bond bill, until the closing weeks of the session, the Republican leaders have virtually served notice on the President that any attempt to repeat this performance in the next Congress during the time that the present administration is in control at the White House will result in all such measures being held up.

In addition to the general deficiency bill it was stated to-night that the Republicans will permit to go through the Senate also such bills as have been already agreed upon in conference committee of the House and Senate, including the Indian appropriation bill and the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

It is reported that the Democrats, aided by one or two Republicans, may make an attempt to-morrow to force action on the army bill, but the Republican leaders declare that this effort is foredoomed to failure.

Suffrage Amendment Doomed
There being no limit on debate in the Senate, and with just twenty-six hours of the life of the Congress remaining when the Senate reconvenes at 10 o'clock to-morrow, these leaders are in a position to control the situation absolutely. Similar discouragement, it is declared, faces the final effort which Senator Jones, of Washington, will make to force through the suffrage amendment.

The House, when it meets to-morrow, will take up the \$100,000,000 bill to provide for the reclamation of waste lands to be used in developing farms for returning soldiers, but there is sufficient opposition in the Senate to measure, if possible, that would be necessary for its passage through that body, even if it gets through the House.

The speculation in Democratic quarters to-night was that the President would probably call an extra session about June 1, or shortly before, in order to get the army and navy bills through, if possible, before the new fiscal year starts July 1.

It is thought possible that if he could be sure of the peace conference concluding its deliberations by June 15, he would not stand absolutely by his declaration last week that he would not

With the Special European Correspondents



Germany's condition as described by J. Rudolph Limburger, special correspondent and investigator in Germany



Germany's condition as described by special correspondent and observer with the American army of occupation

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